

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1863.

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, MAY 7

From the Bangor (Me.) Democrat.
The War-Demon's Song.

War! war! war!
With cannon, sabre, and gun;
War! war! war!
Hell's carnival is begun.
Ho! Wind-god, wake your horn,
Ho! Sea King, chant your lay,
—And ring the bells, from the deepest hells,
The demon is happy to-day.

Blood! blood! blood!
What a joyous sight to see!
Blood! blood! blood!
My heart will burst with glee!
Let darts dart at the wine,
And sip it, and call it good;
Fill me a bowl from a wounded soul,
A foaming bumper of blood!

Tears! tears! tears!
They drop like rain from the skies;
Tears! tears! tears!
From widows' and maidens' eyes!
There's rapture to see them weep,
There's triumph in every tear!
And if the world from its sphere were hurled
I could not be happier here!

Death! death! death!
In camp, and forest, and plain,
Death! death! death!
On island, desert, and main.
To pile up the dead to the clouds,
To rot in the scorching sun.
They need no coffins, they need no shrouds,
For the demon's work is done.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Church and State.

The "unconditional loyalty" which the Methodist Church make the test of Church membership is in singular contrast with the higher law which the Abolitionists and even the moderate Republicans advocate a year ago. It of course makes a great difference who owns the ox and who the bull. But no one was prepared to see a Church body go the whole length of asserting that "loyalty" could admit of no conditions whatever. Hereafter we may expect to see the Methodist ministers disciplined, suspended or expelled, who shall preach or teach that the law of God may impose conditions on human loyalty to human government. We can imagine some poor martyr of the Church, who shall have submitted to persecution in Russia or in Turkey, appealing to the Methodist Church for sympathy; and their sharp reply, "Served you right; loyalty is and ought always to be unconditional, and that means that there are no conditions, religious or political, that could justify you in disloyalty or enmity to the Government of Turkey or Russia, or even the King of the Cannibal Islands."

When we remember the higher law doctrine of the last few years we may well wonder at the revulsion of sentiment that has overtaken the Methodist people. The truth is, the Churches are making a great mistake, which they will soon appreciate, in this whole matter of loyalty Church and State are not one here. If they were one, and the Methodist Church were the Church then the Methodists would probably adhere to their dogma for some time. But as soon as they find an Administration in power which happens to hold opinions contrary to the Methodists' notions of righteousness, they will suddenly find themselves tired of unconditional loyalty, and the Church will then suffer the disastrous effects of its present loyalty to the Head of the Church.

For no Church can be unconditionally loyal to a human power and not be disloyal at one or another time to the great King of the Church. Human institutions are weak and liable to error. Human requirements are never infallible. The Church, when it declares unconditional loyalty to a human government, makes itself the servant of a worldly power, and becomes a worldly machine. Patriotism and piety are not synonymous. We can not but look with pity on the delusion that has overtaken many of the clergy in these trying times—with pity, because they are ignorantly, yet none the less guilty, traitors to their Master, and rendering aid and comfort to the great enemy of the Church and its Leader.

We look for a terrible defection of these very men from the Church. Within ten years they will either repent their present course in great bitterness, or they will abandon the Church entirely. They can not do otherwise. The first moment that their subjection of the Church as a machine to worldly purpose shall require of them to sustain acts of administration which they believe sinful, instead of, as now, acts which they think holy and right, at that moment they will open their eyes. Then they will reflect, and attempting to retrace their steps, will either do it in humility and sorrow, or they will in disgust and desperation abandon the religion they have reduced to such disgrace.

Forty acres of good land, within three miles of Springfield, Missouri, were recently sold for \$6.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Peace—Again.

Why not Peace? Difficulties there certainly are—grave ones—but we incline to think that those, which are apparent, are not the most formidable, and that the real obstacles, which we do not in any way under-rate, are kept out of view studiously. The apparent difficulties are threefold: sentimental, practical, and mercenary. Of the last, we shall say little or nothing; for, desiring to discuss the question of possible pacification calmly, and, if we may say so, judicially, we cannot trust our temper in considering the element of the war excitement which springs out of the compost of corruption, and is represented by jobbers and contractors, and shoddy dealers, and mere official dependents. We hear of the luxurious indulgences of this sort of men—of their purchases of jewelry and trotting horses—of silks, presented by themselves to themselves, with simple wonder that the patience of the people can bear it as it does. The talk of prosperity is revolting. The talk of the poor widow, who has to support herself and educate her children on a limited income, and sees the necessities of life rising in price, and her resources whittled away by taxation, or sinking in the swamp of a depreciated currency, may be pardoned for looking unkindly on the prosperous contractor or jobber who sells bad muskets and worse cloths at a high price; and the moment he is paid rushes with frantic energy to change his greenbacks for any sort of real estate, or diamonds, or something permanent, and the greenbacks go back into the community to take their chance in the dark future. If they can be so shuffled as to light among the poor, financiers will think it a clever operation. Of this element of war, we repeat, we cannot speak with equanimity. We honestly believe that within a year, whether the war goes on or not, any man who has made money out of it, who has had a contract with the Government, or made a dollar profit out of the blood and sorrow of the hour, will be marked and proscribed and avoided as unfit for social intercourse, and an enemy of his country. And so we dismiss it and them.

The "sentimental" difficulties in the way of peace so long as they were fresh and genuine were quite formidable. But they have wilted away into mere slang. They once were words of weight and influence, and stirred the popular heart. But, let any one walk our streets now and see the city under bare poles—with no emblems of nationality flying, except over Post Offices and Custom Houses—or newspapers where the public printing is done, or the exemplary Club on Walnut street, where social discipline is so strictly enforced, or the League, where, behind lace curtains and in front of General Jackson's portrait, Bank Directors, Contractors, and small lawyers, and partisan Judges, daily and nightly meet to scold and slander, and vituperate and heat themselves into a state of eruptive loyalty. Those only love and reverence the flag who keep it as they would a holy memorial of the past, in sacred and secluded veneration, and do not braudish it over dinner tables and at boarding house windows, and over counting house counters.

So with the other words or ideas we have referred to, which make up the aggregate of war sentimentalism. When, as we have said, they were fresh and genuine, they constituted a serious impediment to a settlement of existing difficulties. Believing, as we do, that a change has taken place in this class of difficulties, and that a genuine, honest, active war sentiment no longer exists, we categorize these obstacles with the mercenary one, and pass on to real and practical difficulties.

The first which the extreme war men suggest is that of boundaries, which we shall not consider now, for there is one less obvious but quite as difficult, which, if the discussion of the subject is to be a fair one, should be disposed of first. It is that of the Debt, and especially the portion of it which is part of the atmosphere we breathe—the currency. Let any one—be he a war or a peace man—meditate on the frightful reality that from the moment he wakes to active industry until he lays his anxious brain on his uneasy pillow at night, he sees nothing in every operation of trade or business—not Government paper money—dirty or clean, great or small, ragged or whole. It is all around him. He sees and feels nothing else. It is the only standard of current values.

The grocer who sells a pound of tea for a dollar is paid in a greenback, numbered 65,188, or some other enormous series, with a red Latin seal in one corner: "Theater. Amer. Septent. Sigit." that looks like a Doctor's prescription, and being translated, means that is the Northern Treasury to which the stuff belongs, and a picture of Secretary Chase in the other, with arms folded, smiling on the ocean of paper. This is what he has to take in payment, and if he has to take it on the alert, and receive a note out of which a scrap has been torn, or worn, or nibbled, the banks won't take it, and he loses his tea and his money. The workman who made his bargain for a dollar a day, when twelve honest copper or nickel cents would buy a yard of muslin, is paid but a dollar when the same article costs three times twelve. The poor servant woman who deposits her gold dollars and silver halves with a promise of four or five per cent. of the same kind in the way of interest, get instead depreciated paper, and if she draws her principal, must take that in paper too. The creditor class, in their turn, fare no better—for they lent honestly and fairly gold and silver, but now if their debtors choose to persecute them with payment must take paper too, and bear the loss as best they can. The new terror of life is that of a mortgage at the sight of his debtor. It is bad enough to have his half yearly misery of interest—but payment in full is agony insupportable. So it is, in all the relations of business life—among the rich and poor—and, being so, it implicates the whole community in that tangle which, we hardly know how to describe otherwise, than as that of the conscious bankrupt, who strives, and plans, and hopes, and relies on the great process of procrastination which defers the

catastrophe of ruin. A day of settlement must come. So long as this huge currency can be floated, as the phrase is, the reality of its worthlessness does not confront us, and the great conviction is, (and this is the point to which inexorable logic drags us), that the day of pecuniary settlement and accountability between man and man, and between the Government and its citizens; will be the day of involuntary peace. Hence the practical difficulty we have suggested, but which war men are ashamed to talk about. Rich and poor, debtor and creditor, the capitalist, and his dependent, dread the day when the reckoning is to be made, and would rather go on paying taxes, and watching the scale down which with such rapidity a paper currency must fall—then wake up to the inevitable hour when excitement over and morbid activity worn out, the great and horrid truth—baggard and bony and terrible, is reached that every poor man must pay what he owes in gold and silver which he cannot obtain, and the only debtor that cannot be sued and against whom there is no redress is what is left of the government. Now, is not this frightful truth? Can any man gainsay it? Is it not a difficulty in the way of peace—greater than sentiment—greater than boundaries—greater than what are called points of honor?

"*Fin est ab hoste doceri*" is a maxim not entirely obsolete, and in the train of thought—gloomy as it is—we are pursuing, we quote from the *Richmond Enquirer*, as reprinted in the administrative journals, a passage of painful significance: "But it is said that the enemy's financial credit will break down if the war continues. No, it is peace that would ruin them utterly; peace, we mean, on our terms. It is the war that sustains their credit and keeps up the war. It is the continued hope of ultimately enjoying as that gives the slightest value to the treasury notes, and it is the stern resolve to battle and defeat them that makes our bills worth more than their weight in paper. War, to them, is cheaper than peace; they are very rich in it, but there are some luxuries they cannot buy, and one of these is peace. War comes very dear, but they cannot afford peace by any means. They can endure perhaps, the dangers and disasters of war; but they cannot face the horrors of peace at all."

Is there not—we put the question pointedly, but in no intentional offence, to our war friends—Is there not truth in this, that we dare not face the horrors of peace?

But then the great question presents itself—will the perils of peace become less by continuing the war? Must they not necessarily increase in direct ratio to the aggregation of public indebtedness and the diminution of productive industry? Will they be abated when paper is at 75 instead of 30 per cent. discount? Will victory and the mutual slaughter of friends and enemies make our pecuniary accountability less? Would there have been a substantial, not a speculative, invigoration of public credit if, instead of a bloodless defeat, Sumter had been pounded to dust, and Dupont had hoisted the flag of the nation over the ruins of Charleston, and the captains of his gun boats had marched in triumph through its familiar streets? It seems to us just the reverse would occur—and the first we do not say the ultimate—fruits of great victory, if such a one should ever be vouchsafed to us,—with its probable consequences of new expenditure, would be a depreciation in Government securities, and, what is the same thing, a rise in gold—and that for the obvious reason that military success must prolong the war.

It may seem a paradox for us who favor Peace to dwell thus upon its perils, and its immediate effects—but our business—unlike the blind organs of this blind Administration—is to see the truth, and to tell it. It is the pecuniary difficulty which actually keeps up the war and prolongs it—and the sooner the people comprehend this the better. The next step will be the realization of the truth that every hour makes this difficulty greater—and that it will go on getting worse and worse—till the community in despair makes up its mind to meet it. It is a question now between capital—by which we mean all the pecuniary interests of the country—and humanity, suffering agonized humanity. Whenever the war stops, capital will be disturbed—less so now than six months or a year hence—but humanity will rejoice, and if we have to choose between capital and humanity—we wish it to be clearly understood that our sympathy is with the masses, whose suffering we would gladly alleviate if this war party would let us. The great difficulty now is not to make people think as we do, but for them to dare to say what they think.

The Age of Man.

Few men die of age. Almost all men die of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes suddenly. The common expression "choke with passion" has little exaggeration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves; the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or like the candle, run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals which live temperate lives have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years; the ox fifteen or twenty; the lion about twenty; the hog ten to twelve; the rabbit eight; the Guinea pig six or seven. The numbers all bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man of all animals is the one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live a hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches the average of three times the growing period. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard worked of all animals. He is always the most irritable of all animals, and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell, what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own reflections.

At the present time there are only about eleven thousand Jews in Palestine.

The Blacks Feeling Their Gats.

We publish this morning from the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) a synopsis of a speech delivered in that city on Friday last, by Fred Douglass. He takes the ground that, as the negro is the cause of the war, the war can and will be settled only by putting the negro on an equality with the white man, civilly and politically. The Abolitionists are for making the war free the blacks, and Douglass is for making it not only free them, but enfranchise them also. We do not complain of the blacks making use of their opportunity, as it may never occur to them again. Greely has told them that, if the seceded States return voluntarily to their allegiance, or are reduced to submission, the States can re-enslave the blacks found within their borders. Douglass will see that there is considerable to be done yet before he realizes the hope that is in him. —*Cin. Enquirer.*

Fred Douglass at National Hall.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

According to announcement, Frederick Douglass, last evening, delivered an eloquent lecture on the "Crisis of National Affairs," at National Hall. Although the weather was adverse, yet the house was well filled, and during the orator's lecture he was listened to with close attention and unabated interest to the close.

On being presented to the audience, Mr. Douglass said the paramount and all-absorbing question of the day is the relation of the white man to the black. Men had endeavored to degrade the question as the "nigger" question, but only succeeded in degrading themselves. They would like to put it aside for some more popular question, such as the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is; but it would be nigger still. The negro was alive and abroad, and no amount of contempt would drive him back to obscurity. The term "negro" was the most pregnant now spoken.

It is the pivot upon which turns the Union. Many attempts had been made to push the negro question aside, but it had defied the compromising skill of the most profound statesmen. What shall be done with the negro meets us everywhere; in the street and the home circles, in the halls of legislation, and in foreign courts. The best thing for the negro, the country and the world would be to look about for a just settlement of this question. The negro is dark, but he has the soul of a man, and he should be made a member of the body politic, and invested with equal rights in this community. This is the only settlement of this question. The negro and the nation must be one; must rise or fall, survive or perish together. Destroy the negro and it destroys the nation; so that the interest of both demands that the negro should be taken into the national family, and treated as a man and brother. For sixty years the nation had bowed in cringing subservency to an arrogant slave power, the nation had lied in the face of Heaven, and disgraced its manhood; and yet, that power grew more arrogant and more exacting, until it had broken out in a war that had never been equaled in the previous history of the world. Under that subservient, the practice of the golden rule was impossible; the Declaration of Independence was impracticable; the Union and the Constitution were impracticable. Nothing but war was possible, and war ensued. Even the Democratic party, which had squatted lower than any other organization in its homage to the arrogance of the slave power, was forced to yield to the pressure of the times, and was broken up at Charleston.

The time has come for the admission of the negro into complete and full membership in the body politic. Other measures have been proposed. It has been suggested to enslave the whole negro race; that would produce a monarchy. Another scheme is to colonize the black race, send the negro out of the country; this a delightful dream, an impracticable Utopian plan. Another mode proposed is to emancipate the slaves in form and to enslave them in fact; to free the negroes and then hire them out to their masters, as General Banks is doing; that only frees the slave from his master and makes him a slave to the community.

These devices will not do. The black man must be taken into full equality with the whites. Throw down the barriers. Open the doors of cottages; remove the restraints of the ballot box, and, above all, allow the black man a seat in the jury box, when the negro is to be tried. And woe to this country if they refuse to meet the question fairly! There is some fiery storm of wrath in Heaven, red with uncommon vengeance for those who refuse to the blacks the rights of citizenship, and who propose to crush out the blacks altogether by provoking a war of extermination between the two races. There is only one other way to dispose of this question—do the negro justice! The black men are nearer the white race in intellectual powers than any other class of people. The negro approaches the white in refinement, and so man looks down with contempt upon a low individual as the negro does. The negro flourishes and increases, the Indian retreats and dies. Now can this negro race be blended into national equality with the white race be blended into national equality with the white race? It can. Not social equality, not amalgamation, but the negro demands that, in the eye of the law, the negro's rights should be as sacred as the white man's.

The negro is a man, and the safety of this country rests upon the patriotism of the loyal people; and the speaker looked forward to a time when this Government will be as eager to get the black man into the condition of citizenship as it had been to deprive him of it, and the day was now dawning when the negro's rights would be recognized and his claims acknowledged, and he would be received into the family of the Republic.

Jermiah Smith of Northfield, New Hampshire, ninety-three years of age voted at the last state election. When a young man he voted for Washington to be President of the United States.

The Bloody Speech of General Lane.

[From the Washington Daily National Republican, Administration Organ.]

MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE ON SATURDAY EVENING.

The first public meeting of the Union League was held last Saturday evening, at its hall, on Ninth-street, between D and E Ex-Governor Bibb took the chair, and called the meeting to order.

He then delivered a few introductory remarks, which were well received by those present.

Hon. James H. Lane, of Kansas, then delivered a stirring speech, from which we make the following choice extracts. Among other things, he said: "The work of purification should begin at Washington City. It is a disgrace to the country, and I have taken great pleasure in saying so to the authorities here, [laughter] that a sympathizer with treason, be such male or female, should not be permitted to rest his or her foot upon the soil of the District of Columbia. [Loud applause.] This purification should be carried to its extreme point with sword and fire. [Applause.]

"In Kansas, where I live, a Copperhead is not allowed to remain in the State. If he doesn't leave when he is ordered to, he is shot down. [That's the way, and applause.] I am informed by the Governor of our State, that no further back than last Saturday, a Copperhead, having refused to promptly obey an order to leave the State, was the same day, before night closed upon him, found with two bullet-holes through his body. [Good, and applause.] I have been told that Union-loving men in this community have been compelled quietly to hear Secession language day by day. [That's so.] But I trust that before the time comes when I will be so weak as not to be able to resent an insult of that sort to my country, God will take me home. [Laughter and applause.]

"It had been said we ought not to use the negroes. So far as I am concerned, I would rather every rebel should be sent to hell by a negro than by a white man. [Laughter and applause.] When I become such a negro-whisperer as that, I will send my brother or my son to stop a bullet, or go myself to do so, rather than send a negro. I will not have such confidence and self-respect for myself as I have now. [Applause.]

"As far as I am concerned, I would like to live long enough to see every white man now in South Carolina in hell, and the negro occupying his territory. [Loud applause.] All this may sound to you very wicked, [not at all!] but to me there is no place on earth that I think now ought to be desecrated by a traitor. [Applause.]

"I bid you God-speed in cleaning out sympathizers with treason in the District of Columbia. [Applause.] It would not wound my feeling at any day to find the dead bodies of rebel sympathizers, pierced with bullet-holes, in every street and alley of the city of Washington. [Vociferous applause.] I would regret, however, the loss of the powder and lead. [Laughter and applause.] Hang them and save the ropes. That's the best way. [Loud applause.] Let them dangle until their stinking bodies rot, decompose and fall to the ground piece by piece. [Enthusiastic applause.]

These are some of the elegant extracts from Senator (God save the mark!) Lane, of Kansas, delivered before the meeting of the Union League in the capital of our Confederacy, and under the eyes, nay, almost within hearing of President Lincoln!

Only one Killed.

Only one killed. That's all. Only one vigorous young life suddenly cut short only one happy household shrouded in gloom, only one wife made a widow, one group of little ones made fatherless, or perhaps one fond mother heart robbed of its idol, one tender sister made brotherless, one loving young heart stricken down in its first great agony. How many times within the last few months have faithful comrades broken up the turf and deposited underneath the form "only one killed!" The next morning's paper perhaps told of "a brilliant affair—repulse of the enemy, with only one killed—on our side," etc.; and after an indifferent glance at it we passed on to the next paragraph. And yet for some poor hearts, the term "only one killed," contains an innumerable amount of sorrow. In vain will they watch for the coming of that loved one that went out from them in all the strength and beauty of youth! In vain will they listen for the sound of that voice which last music for them was the sad cadence—"good bye." The anxious eyes, so often gazed down the old road, will not be gladdened by the sight of that dear old form; and the harmony of the home circle will ever be broken, for that voice will ever be wanting. Neath the palmetto is a little mound, and there quietly sleeping is the "only one killed." And, alas! how many such little mounds there are marked by the South—mounds that are marked by no head-stones? No loving hands ever plant flowers on them, no loving eyes ever water them with their tears. Hands hardened by grasping steel consigned the dust, and none but eyes unused to weeping gaze on those little lone mounds. We do not realize the vast amount of sorrow this war is creating. No one but those from whose hearthstones have been taken the "only one killed" can realize it.

A GOOD WOMAN NEVER GROWS OLD.—Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life opened to her view. When we look at a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed upon her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not love the woman who has spent her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman can never grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits; active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 25, 1863.

In assuming command of the District of Indiana, the General Commanding deems it advisable and proper to issue the following order, to the end that all may be advised of the principles which will govern his action:

1. He had no proclamation to issue, nor policy to adopt. That has already been done, and in his judgment well done, by the Commanding General of this Department. He has no partisan feelings or interests he intends to advance, but desires to confer freely and fully with the prominent men of all political parties, and invokes their hearty co-operation in all measures calculated to restore harmony and good feeling in the State. He neither claims any right to interfere with civil matter in the State, nor has any desire to do so.

2. The Commanding General is charged with the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of General Order No. 38, recently issued by Major General Burnside. He purposes doing so. Unmistakable evidence has reached him that the provisions of this order have been, and are being, violated in various instances by well-meaning men, who are led astray by newspapers and public speakers. These latter will therefore be held to the most rigid accountability. There is no use in trying to dry the stream while its fountains are allowed to flow.

All newspapers or public speakers that counsel or encourage resistance to the Constitution Act, or any other law of Congress passed as a war measure, or that endeavor to bring the war policy of the Government into dispute, will be considered as violating the order above alluded to treated accordingly. The country will have to be saved or lost during the time that this Administration remains in power, and, therefore, he who is factiously and actively opposed to the war policy of the Administration, is as much opposed to his Government.

3. The Commanding General indulges the hope that all citizens of the State will see the propriety and necessity of the observance of this Order, and as they regard the interests and welfare of the State and Nation, give him no occasion to take action on account of its violation.

By command of Brig. Gen. Hascall,
ED. R. KERSTETTER,
Captain and A. A. G.

The War and New England Manufactures.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Bank Commissioners contains highly interesting statements as to the effect of the war on the productive industry of the State as well as its capital.

Seldom, if ever, has the business of Massachusetts been more active or profitable than during the past year. The war has brought into activity many mechanical employments for which there is little occasion in time of peace—such, for example, as the manufacture of arms and ordnance, camp and garrison equipage, saddlery and artillery harness, and military clothing and accoutrements. It has, also, greatly stimulated the manufacture of boots and shoes, and of woollen goods, while the subsistence of the army has furnished a constant and remunerative market for breadstuffs and provisions. There is hardly a branch of domestic industry which has not been actively employed. The cotton manufacturer alone has been interrupted by the loss of the raw material, and has given less occupation to labor than usual; but there never was a time since this branch of industry established itself in New England when the profits from it realized have been so considerable. Dividends have been made exceeding any former precedent, and reserves carried into the surplus funds of corporations to insure and equalize dividends hereafter. Advantages have been taken of the stoppage of imports, to put machinery and buildings in thorough repair, so that whenever the supply of cotton is once more abundant, the manufacturers of Massachusetts will be better prepared than ever before to reap all the advantages incident to the occasion. Nor has the condition of the operatives, deprived of their usual employment, been materially impaired. So great has been the draft upon the male population to fill the army, that there has been an unusual demand for men's labor in other directions, while female operatives have found occupation in the manufactories of clothing, in the attendance of shops and in domestic service.

Captain Ratcliffe Acquitted and Ordered to Duty.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 30, 1863.

General Order No. 55.

Captain W. Ratcliffe, 10th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, having been honorably acquitted by Court of Inquiry from the charges preferred against him for his surrender of Mt. Sterling, is cleared from all imputations upon his character as a soldier, and will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment. General Order No. 30, current series, from these Headquarters is hereby revoked.

By command of Major General Burnside,
LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: W. P. Anderson, A. A. G.

DOESN'T ENTERTAIN COLORED PEOPLE.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

Several of the colored brethren of this city, actuated, no doubt, by the desire to impress the Haytian Minister with the idea that he was not to be slighted by that people, called upon him a few days ago. On being admitted into the presence of the mulatto, he wanted to know, definitely, what they wanted of him. On replying that they had merely called to pay their respects, he politely informed them that he had come here to represent his Government, and not to entertain colored people. He thereupon dismissed them, directing the servant, at the same time, to show them out the back way.

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.
MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, MAY 7

Arrest of Vallandigham.

It will be seen by one of the dispatches copied from a Cincinnati paper, that the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, thrice elected a member of Congress from the Dayton (Ohio) district, was arrested in his own house, in Dayton, after midnight, before daylight, on the morning of the 5th, not by warrant or civil process, but by a military force, said to have been ordered to this service by Gen. Burnside. The dispatch gives no information whatever as to the cause of his arrest. He was conveyed from Dayton to Cincinnati and lodged in a military prison. We are inclined to the opinion this arrest was intended to be a feeler of the backbone of the Ohio Democracy; for no man of any brains or soul, who has capacity to think and independence to speak, but must condemn it as a gross violation of the constitution and laws. The Federal authority is undisputed in Ohio—the Courts unobstructed—and if Mr. Vallandigham had been guilty of any crime, he could have been tried, convicted and punished. But he has, no doubt, been arrested by military authority, precisely because he had done nothing under which he could be convicted under any honest civil tribunal in Christendom. We do not approve of all Mr. Vallandigham's opinions or course as to public affairs, and cannot defend them at all points; but nevertheless we sincerely believe him to be really more truly loyal to the government, more really patriotic, than Abe Lincoln; or any of his Cabinet, or any of his supporters, who uphold him in his acts violative of the constitution and laws; for Lincoln, himself admits, and none of his supporters dare deny, that he has deliberately violated the constitution and laws, and has got passed through a subservient Congress a bill of indemnity which lays in the shade the acts of the British Parliament protecting the Stuarts from the effects of their lawless tyranny; while Vallandigham has first and last, insisted on adhering to the constitution in all things. That, and nothing else, is his offense. But, though all men of intelligence know, as all honest men will say, that we have no government or Union, to which any citizen owes allegiance, except that operated by constitutional measures for constitutional ends; yet, for any man, now a-days, to demand adherence to the constitution, is, in the view of our rulers, to avow himself a rebel and traitor; and so Vallandigham is lawlessly arrested and imprisoned by an authority which the constitution declares shall be strictly subordinate to the civil authority.

Governor of Kentucky.

Joshua F. Bell is reported by telegram to have declined the honor of running as the Union candidate for Governor of Kentucky; and the same authority says that Thomas E. Bramlette has been designated as the candidate in place of Bell. The reader will remember that Bell ran against Magoffin, in 1859, for Governor; and the chief plank of his platform was Congressional protection to slavery, albeit he had theretofore been deemed an emancipationist. We suppose his self-made record of '59 was too fresh in his own memory to induce him to hazard the discussions of a canvass and he has backed out. Bramlette, however, will no doubt take the field with alacrity. He was a lawyer of, merely mediocre talents and attainments, formerly a whig, then a know-nothing—then an oppositionist—any thing against the Democracy—Colonel of the first regiment encamped at Camp Dick Robinson, and Colonizing while holding the office of Circuit Judge—then U. S. District Attorney after the death of Herlan—now Abolitionist and candidate for Governor. That's the exact run of things as they are going on in Kentucky, and it will assuredly go through to the end if Abolition bayonets can effect the object; for Lincoln's party was organized from the first for the purpose of abolishing slavery even, if it involved the destruction of the Union.

The consolidated report of the force Basil Duke's cavalry brigade, 21st of April, captured at McMinnville, represents that in consequence of Stanle's raid at Snow Hill accurate reports of regiments could not be made. The brigade numbers 2,300 men, present and absent—1,147 men for duty and 1,013 horses fit for duty.

There is a fine opportunity about being offered to enterprising, adventurous young men. It is rumored, though we cannot vouch for the correctness of the rumor, that the Government is now fitting out an expedition against the Indians on the plains, and that Gen. Pope will have command of it. It is designed to send the expedition as far as the Rocky Mountains, and clear the plains of all hostile savages.

A letter writer found in a graveyard at Baton Rouge, an epitaph which reads thus: "Here lies the body of David Jones. His last words were: 'I die a Christian and a Democrat.'" Undoubtedly he went to Heaven.

We learn by private letter that a squad of about fifty guerrillas, led by a fellow named Hamilton, dashed into Tomkinsville on the 22d inst., and burned the court-house, jail, clerk's office, seminary, steam mill, and a carding machine. The rascals immediately took their flight after committing this "chivalric" act.

The last week has been one of stirring interest, many important movements being on foot, with bloody actions occurring in the field. But the War Department at Washington having sealed the telegraph, the news we get is from such various sources, so round about in its channels and so disconnected, conflicting, and inexplicable in some of its parts, that we feel real embarrassment in attempting a summary.

The most interesting movements of the week are those of Hooker, who has crossed the Rappahannock and been fighting Lee's forces for several days. The actions were said to be very hot and bloody, with very heavy losses on both sides, but so far as yet reported without decisive results, rumors on one side giving the advantage to the Federals and on the other to the Confederates. It seems to be admitted that Gen. Howard's corps, of Hooker's right wing, was badly handled and severely worsted by the rebels. A great variety of rumors are afloat, favorable to Hooker's success, such as his having gained important positions, destroying railroads in Lee's rear, &c., but they are not given as reliable; and we suppose another week or more will intervene before we get such veritable intelligence of the actual state of facts and the results of the fighting as the candid reader should accept as reliable. However, we copy the very latest, from New York, May 6, giving very interesting details, to which the reader will give such credence as he may think they are worth.

More boats have passed Vicksburg going down, with the view it is supposed of ascending the Big Black river which runs in the rear of the City, and forming a combined attack with Grant's land forces marching around from above; but this calculation appears to have been baffled, at least for a time, by the repulse of the Federal gunboats at Grand Gulf after a severe struggle. Banks is reported to be successfully overrunning Louisiana, having occupied Opelousas, and at last accounts was moving towards Alexandria, towards which General Kirby Smith was said to be concentrating his forces.

The Confederates are said to have been again driven out of Missouri into Arkansas. The upper Ohio, from the Kanawha to Pittsburg, seems to be for the present in the hands of the Confederates, and great excitement is said to exist at Wheeling and Pittsburg for the safety of those cities, as well as of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Federals are closely besieged by Longstreet, at Suffolk, Virginia, but are said to hold a position, protected by swamps, the river, and artificial works, impregnable to all assaults except starvation.

Pegram's cavalry force is now said to be driven back into Tennessee.

No general battle yet between Rosecans and Bragg, each General seeming to be maneuvering to force the other to come out of his intrenchments.

Nothing new from Charleston.

For the rest, we must refer to the dispatches copied from New York, Cincinnati and other papers.

P. S. After the foregoing was written, yesterday evening, a rumor was afloat in this city, based on an alleged telegraphic dispatch, that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee (son of the great Rebel General) had been wounded in the foot, which had to be amputated, and taken prisoner, with ten thousand men, by Gen. Stoneman of Hooker's army. We only give the rumor, because it is current, leaving the reader to believe as much of it as he pleases. Our own impression is, from all the accounts we have seen, and from what we see stated in Federal newspapers of the suppression of news by the government, that Hooker's operations in Virginia, will result, if they have not already resulted, in a signal failure, but that the true state of the case, either way, will not be ascertained for a week or two to come.

Artemus Ward's Toast.

Artemus Ward being present at a celebration and exhibition, was called upon for a speech, when he replied in a toast to the phair sex: Ladies, see I, turnin to the beautiful females whose presents was perphumin the fare ground, I hope you're enjoyin yourselves on this occasion, and that leminaid and ise wotter ov which you air drinkin, may not go again you. May you allers be as fare as the son, as bright as the moon, and as butful as any army with Union flags—also plenty ov good close to ware. Tu yure sex, commonly kawled the phair sex, we are indebted for our bornin, as well as many uther blessins in these lo growns of sorrow. Sum poor sperroted fools blaim your sex for the difficulty in the garden; but I know men are a deesult set, and when the apples had bekum plum ripe I have no doubt but Adam would have rigged a cyder press, and like as knot went onto a big bust and been driv orf anaware. Yure 1st muther was a lady and all her dawters is ditto, and non but a lofin kuss will say a word agin you. Hopin that no waive of trouble may ever ride kross your peaceful breast, I konklude these remarks with the following sentiment: Woman—She is a good egg.

The London Times, in reviewing American affairs, says:

"The latest news from America makes it abundantly evident, if it were not so before, that the choice henceforth for the South is between victory and extermination for the North, between peace and ruin. The Northern Confederacy, though able to effect the fruitless crime of drowning whole provinces by breaking down the banks of a mighty river, is incapable of defending her archives, her public buildings, and the seat of her government. There is much reason to believe that Washington owes her safety at the present moment to prudential and political rather than to military considerations."

How much there is in these two simple words to awaken emotions of the holiest and tenderest character, especially when realized by any of this world's weary wanderers when returning after an absence of years from a foreign land! There is truly an imperishable charm about the old homestead which then and there shines forth with all its hallowed influence, clinging, still clinging to our better nature, no matter how much it has been warped by Time's relentless finger, or led captive by the caresses of others whose hearts never felt what their lips were wont to speak. Home Again! How many thousand objects which perhaps before your departure scarcely elicited so much as a passing gaze, are now invested with new beauty and manifold charms, as you pause to look upon each well remembered house, whose time worn walls which they speak, would tell you of Childhood's sunny hours, of laughing playmates, whose confiding glances were wont to mingle with and meet the expression of yours. The faces you now encounter may not smile upon you as sweetly as then;—the words you hear may not fall upon your ear as soothingly and softly as then; but yet 'twas once your home—your happy hearth-stone—and with all its stranger hearts and stranger eyes, is welcomed, fondly welcomed to you again. And yet of what little avail at best is that earthly home to you? You know that the fairest flowers are doomed to fade; that in a few short years your little play must close, and the curtain you had wished so eagerly to rise must forever drop, leaving you to stem alone a mightier and broader ocean than any you yet have seen. What is it then to feel that you are in truth at home once more?

Go ask the stars that twinkle nightly above you, pointing to the Heaven beyond. Go listen to the angel voice that beckons to that shore where farewells are never spoken and sorrow is never known. There and there only when your freed spirit is wrapt in the fadeless drapery of an eternal rest will you find written in letters of living light—Home again!

Interference with Civil Process in Kentucky to Recover Slaves Forbidden—Slaves Made Free by War Measures Declared to be Entitled to their Freedom.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, Cincinnati, O., April 28, 1863.

General Order No. 53.]

1. In accordance with the spirit of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1, 1863, it is ordered that all persons belonging to, or following the army in this Department, are forbidden to interfere with or impede the operation of any civil process in the State of Kentucky, having in view the recovery of slaves of citizens of the State; and they are likewise forbidden to aid or abet in their escape from their homes, or to employ such persons against the consent of their owners, except in cases when military necessity requires their impressment must be made in accordance with regulations governing such cases.

2. All slaves made free by the war measure of the President of the United States, by Congress or by capture, during the war, are entitled to their freedom, and no one in this Department has a right to interfere with that freedom. Any sale of such persons in this Department is void. The right of citizens must be respected by the army, and the war measures of the Government must be sustained.

3. Any persons willingly violating this order, will be at once arrested, and reported to the headquarters of General Boyle, at Louisville, for trial.

Regulations to prevent confusion and injustice in the execution of this order will be published.

By command of Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE, LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. General.

W. P. Anderson, A. A. G.

From the Logan (O.) Gazette.

Our New System of Government.

The Republicans, with a view, no doubt, to the public good, have saved the people from the expense and trouble of a revision and amendment of their Constitution in the mode prescribed by law. To alter the form of Government in a purely legal manner, would cause delay, expense, and excite discussion. It has, therefore, been reformed by "orders" of military commanders. This cheap and summary mode of reconstruction is new in this country; but it has repeatedly been tried on the continent of Europe, and found to work well, especially in strengthening "the Government."

By "order," the States have been, to all intents and purposes, obliterated from our political system, and "Departments" substituted. "Departments" are paramount, and of higher "authority" than the States. It is understood, however, that Governors, Legislatures and civil Courts, will be tolerated for a time, subject to the control and government of the commanders of the respective "Departments." This is very gracious, when we consider that in the new system there is no use for Governors, Judges, and Legislators, as all their functions can be better performed by the commandant.

The people may consider themselves relieved from the burdensome task of self government. The time they have heretofore wasted in the discussion of public measures, in attending public meetings, elections, &c., they may now devote to the work necessary to raise money for the purpose of "internal revenue," &c., or in military drill. A very great saving, indeed.

The question, so often propounded at the commencement of the war, "have we a Government?" is solved affirmatively. It is a fact that will never be drawn in dispute hereafter.

MISAPPLICATION OF TROOPS.—The Connecticut Democratic Journals are "howling" that if the 3,000 troops used to take Connecticut, the 1,000 to take Rhode Island, and the whole regiment with the stragglers ordered on to New Hampshire, had been ordered on to join Gen. Hunter, Charleston might have been taken by land, whereas only Connecticut and Rhode Island have been taken.

Thus far in the federal army 44 have died from sickness, 9 from wounds—nearly five to one.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Ellet's Expedition.

CAIRO, April 30.—General Ellet's Marine Brigade, on their return from an expedition up the Tennessee River, were fired upon by rebels under Major White. The fire was returned by the gunboats, when the rebels fled with a loss of 10 killed and 20 wounded—Major White mortally. Our loss was 2 killed and 4 wounded. General Ellet has destroyed every grist-mill, saw-mill and distillery on the Upper Tennessee, besides half a million feet of lumber. The towns of Hamburg and Eastport were also destroyed.

A special dispatch from Memphis says advice had been received from Young's Point up to Sunday. General Grant was at Carthage. It was thought that the rebel rams up the Yazoo were ready to come out. A raft had been cut to pieces, it having floated out.

It is doubtful whether any of the six transports which attempted to run by the batteries at Vicksburg on the night of the 23d, succeeded in passing. Four of them are known to be sunk; and the other two, if they got by, are badly damaged. The firing on the transports was terrific, commencing at midnight and continued until daylight.

A dispatch from Milliken's Bend, dated the 24th, says orders were issued on the 23d for the whole army to march, with six days' rations.

New York, May 5

The Times and Herald contain long and interesting accounts of the proceedings of Hooker's army.

The Times correspondence states that after three days skirmishing on both sides, the Rebels, on Saturday P. M., attacked our right flank. Jackson, with his whole corps of 40,000 men, throwing himself impetuously on Howard's Eleventh Corps, but the movement was only partially successful, and re-enforcements being promptly sent by Hooker, the Rebels were handsomely checked.

Howard's corps consisted of Sturges', Steinwehr's and Devons' Divisions.

The Times' correspondent states that this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks and rushed panic stricken toward headquarters. Our right was thus completely turned, and the Rebels in a fair way of gobbling us up.

General Hooker was immediately in the saddle, and turning to the commander of his own old corps, Berry, shouted, "General throw your men into the breach." Receive the enemy on the point of the bayonets; don't fire a shot; they can't see you." They rushed gloriously at double quick to the rescue, pressing forward a horrid array of glittering steel.

The enemy were checked, and retired to the breastworks thus abandoned by Howard's corps. Batteries were immediately massed on the crest of a hill, pausing in a terrific fire until far into the night. Gen. Pleasanton also checked a flying battery of a dozen pieces, drew up his little brigade of cavalry, with drawn sabers, to protect the guns. He had them doubled-shotted with canister, and swept the enemy's position murderously.

In this charge of the Rebels, they took from the cowardly Dutchmen, as the Times correspondents styles them, twelve pieces of cannon. The German's fled past Hooker's Headquarters, in a panic, many members of staff, with pistols and sabers, vainly endeavoring to stay their flight. Sykes' regulars are picking them up. Artillery combats continued until midnight, fiercely.

Hooker and staff were all the time under the severest fire.

Another correspondent of the Times, dated Sunday evening, says it is reported from Howard's front that the Rebels had been engaged all Friday night in cutting a road past his right, but not much attention was paid to the fact.

On the afternoon of Saturday it was reported by pickets, in sight of Slocum's front, that wagons were seen moving all day in a westerly direction. Sickles with a heavy force sent to reconnoiter, when in the advance, fell in with rear of Jackson's army. Sickles immediately pushed on to checkmate Jackson, and soon captured the entire 23d Georgia regiment, 400, including officers.

This movement of Sickles' cut Jackson's force in two, and Gen. Williams commenced flank movements on the enemy's right, with good prospects of success. It was supposed that Howard's corps, formerly Sigel's, would successfully resist Jackson's movement, but the 1st division assailed, Carl Schurz's which almost instantly gave way—thousands throwing down their goods and streaming toward headquarters.

General Devons' division, by the demoralization of others, was unable to stand against the Rebels' and Devons was a second time wounded in the foot while endeavoring to rally his men. Howard, with all his daring and resolution, could not stem the tide, and the brigades of Col's Busbeck and McClean remained fighting as long as possible, retiring in good order.

Of course, this disaster compelled the recall of Sickles, who had been vigorously at work. Gen. Williams' division returned to find a portion of his works occupied by the enemy. Sickles could not communicate with the whole of his army by the route he came, and Hooker ordered a night attack to restore communication. Ward's brigade, aided by Best's battery, made the attack at 11 o'clock at night, which was entirely successful, and in a charge made by the brigade, a portion of the artillery lost by Howard, was gallantly retaken.

The enemy were driven back nearly a mile that night.

Saturday night our men slept on their arms.

Sunday, at 5 A. M., the Rebels could be plainly seen on the plank road, about a mile and a half from Hooker's headquarters at Chancellor House, which house had been penetrated the evening previous by a shell.

Our line of battle immediately formed, and in a half an hour our advance became engaged. Soon battalion for battalion became engaged, the enemy advancing his infantry in overwhelming numbers, seeming determined to crush ours. Sickles' and Slocum's brave men, however held them in check, inflicting dreadful slaughter upon them.

French's Division was sent in on our right flank, and soon crushed that portion of the enemy's line, and 8 o'clock French sent his compliments to Hooker, stating that he had charged the Rebels and was driving them before him. Five whole Rebel divisions were thrown upon Sickles' but he and his gallant soldiers held them in check, taking during the day an aggregate of 2,000 prisoners.

The fight was desperate—a hand to hand

conflict—and the carnage perfectly frightful. Officers say that the dead and wounded Rebels covered the ground in heaps; the Rebels literally throwing themselves upon the muzzles of our guns. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured seven stand of Rebel colors; the 7th New York alone, captured four stand of colors and 500 prisoners.

Part of Couch's 2d corps was present. Hancock, gallantly going to his relief, was hard pressed. Sickles' engagement lasted from 5:30 to 6:40 A. M., when out of ammunition, our forces held their position for an hour at the point of the bayonet. Upon being re-supplied, they fell back in good order to Chancellor House, where the contest was again maintained, with great havoc to the enemy, and considerable loss to ourselves.

In the vicinity of the Chancellor House, now the theater of fight, Hooker maintained his headquarters until ten o'clock, when it was burned by the Rebel shells. In the meantime Hooker established a new line of forces withdrawn to that front, and at half past eleven musketry firing ceased.

The engagement lasted for six hours of the most terrific war. Our artillery literally slaughtered the enemy. Many of our batteries lost heavily, but the guns were all saved.

The enemy is now no longer in our rear but directly in our front, between us and our forces in Fredricksburg. We are occupying fortified and entrenched positions. The enemy gained some ground, but at a sacrifice of five of his seven divisions.

On Sunday P. M. the Rebels made several attempts to force our lines, several of his batteries and regiments being actually destroyed in attempts to carry an apex in our position, near Chancellor House, where a large quantity of our artillery is massed.

Our present position is impregnable. Gen. Lee ordered that our lines must be broken at all hazards, but the Rebels will only destroy themselves by their attacks. Our troops are cool and confident. Rebel General Hill is reported killed. General Berry was killed while leading his brave men.

New York, May 4.—A special to the Tribune, dated April 30, says: "The Jackson Appeal of the 24th says a Yankee cavalry expedition in Central Mississippi is threatening Columbus and Grenada, and excels in daring all former raids. The Appeal has intelligence from Arkansas that the rebels are rapidly strengthening under Kirby Smith and Sterling Price, and will soon give the Unionists trouble in Missouri. General G. D. Maury is transferred to the rebel army in Tennessee."

CHANCELLORVILLE, VA., May 1.—Yesterday a congratulatory order was read to the troops. The auspicious opening of the campaign has electrified them.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR FAIRMONT, April 30, 1863.

General Order No. 47.]

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the commanding General announces to the army that the operations for the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly or come out from behind his defenses and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him. The operations of the fifth, eleventh and twelfth corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of Major General Hooker, S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

New York, May 2.—The latest information from Western Virginia is to Friday. Colonel Mulligan was repulsed near Fairmont, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at that point was entirely destroyed. A large force of rebels now occupies Morgantown.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad suffered severely. The bridges at Fairmont and Cheat River were blown up.

The steamer Crole has arrived from New Orleans 23d and Havana 27th.

General Banks, on April 21, occupied Opelousas and Washington, resting for the day at the latter place.

Cavalry were being mounted as fast as horses could be got.

The news from Vera Cruz, to the 16th, says that the battles at the city of Puebla were becoming very bloody. The losses on both sides were very heavy.

Greely Praising the Forbearance of the People.

Greely, in a late article in the New York Tribune, thus praises the patience of the people. He says:

"In the ardor of our souls—and it is an exceedingly creditable ardor—we are pleased to be humbugged, and swindled, and cheated, and robbed—to be taxed upon all we eat, and drink, and wear—to submit to a rise in gold, in dry goods and groceries—to be paid in shipplasters and to pay with the same—to write even our love-letters upon brown paper—to bear one penny advance upon our newspaper—to subscribe liberally to the Ladies' Society for furnishing wooden legs to wounded soldiers and broth and jelly to the convalescent, while we live upon porridge, to the great disgust of the younger branches of the family, who bawl 'beef' as loudly as John Hook did in the American camp, and as if it were to be had of benevolent butchers without shipplasters and without price! The nation is enduring, and is willing to endure, materially and mentally, to the end—but is not it a shame to swindle such a good-natured people? Is not it a shame that a pack of men, numerically not equal to the population of a village, which, perhaps, has sent off a charitable box to the poor soldiers every month since the war broke out—that a corps of contractors should, all this time, be amassing colossal fortunes, and buying his brown-stone houses, and setting up dashing equipages, and presenting their dames with India shawls and their daughters with diamond necklaces?"

Gen. Ashboth, commanding the Department of Tennessee, has issued an order to Commanders and provost Marshals to arrest all persons who shall in any manner express their sympathy for those who are in arms against the United States Government.

When arrested they shall be entitled to a preliminary examination, and if proved guilty of disloyalty, expressions of sympathy for traitors, or aiding deserters, shall be forwarded to the military prison at Columbus. Officers and soldiers arresting deserters will be justified in shooting any person who may interfere with them while discharging their duties.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION
Store, embracing two large and elegant
three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to
carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my
long established business of furnishing Families
in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all
others; most of the essential commodities at the
lowest prices, all which I am selling at the
most favorable rates for cash or such country
produce as suits the market. Thankful for the
liberal patronage so long extended to me in the
past, and which has enabled me to offer greater
inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully
solicit a continuance of their favors. Below
will be found advertisements of a few of my
specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper
to enumerate all the commodities of general
necessity which I habitually keep on
hand. No one can examine my stock and go
away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.
Old Stand on Wall Street.
Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old
canned of a lot of some thousand of my
own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of
my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy
and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bour
bon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored
and city.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of
pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to
four years old, always kept on hand for sale by
Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant
supply of common Whiskies, at very low
rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands
always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain
and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White
Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions al
ways kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best
grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring,
Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and
Peaches constantly on hand of the best
quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider
Vinegar specially manufactured from the
best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a
substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound
corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of
all sizes from a plough line to a ship cable
always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on
hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment
embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich,
pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONEWARE.—Every kind of vessels
of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River
Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps
at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and
Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German,
Ruskin, country-made, for washing clothes,
scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed
varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's
stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in
France, a superb article for Druggists and Fam
ilies, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good
and Produce for storage or sale always
received on consignment on the most moderate
rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!
SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

From the New York World.
Punished Without Trial.
SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST ARMY OFFICERS.—It is reported that the War Department has been put in possession, through the agency of the McDowell Commission, and by other means, of evidence strongly sustaining, against several officers in the Western army, the most serious charges, particularly that of having sold their colored servants and other men who have been freed by the President's Proclamation, for cotton or for money. There is talk of dishonorable discharging these men from the service without a trial. Such a punishment would seem altogether too slight for a crime of so deep a dye.—Tribune Washington Correspondent.

We know nothing of the truth of these charges, but regard it as highly probable that officers who have relied upon freedom for the negro as a means of political advancement, would as readily enslave the negro for their private gain. But we call attention to the paragraph because it reminds us that they shall be punished without a trial. It is one more specimen of the utter lawlessness of the Abolition organ. Nothing but a trial can determine the question of guilt or innocence. To punish without trial, whatever the superficial tendency of evidence, is to cheat even the guilty of his rights, confound the innocent with the guilty, make all law needless, and organize injustice.

From the Manchester Daily Union.
The Abolitionists will fail. They accepted war, which might have been avoided with honor, because they thought it would furnish an occasion to strike at slavery. For the first year and a half of the war, they were not satisfied with its management. They hated the Administration bitterly because it would not come up to their standard. It came at length, and now they stand in the hope that slavery is to be destroyed. This false hope is likely to cost us everything. Millions of men, who would never lift a finger to save the Union, now join in the war-cry, and goad on the Administration to relentless and merciless war. A large portion of these men are ignorant and credulous.—The Administration feeds them daily upon falsehoods, and they are led to suppose that the South will speedily succumb to their demands. So they fight on, blindly, fanatically and hopelessly; while others know they are going to certain ruin. The Southern people are not going to submit to any such policy; and if it is not abandoned, we might as well sit down and calculate what it will cost us to exterminate twelve millions of people, and what particular profits are expected to flow from such a work. This view supposes the possibility of carrying on the war to that extent. But long before it could reach such a result, there are many causes which may arrest it. The abolition of slavery is not one of them.

The Abolitionists indulge in a great many "vague and glittering generalities" in regard to this matter, but we do not think there is any common and well-defined idea of the results they expect to follow their policy. Some think the gentle and docile Southerners will consent, by and by, to issue free papers to all their slaves, and then hire them for such wages as Charles Sumner may stipulate, and work them on tobacco, cotton, rice or sugar, according to the necessities of Massachusetts. Others, with less faith in their tractability of character, purpose to develop the resources of the South under the superintendence of Provost Marshals, with an army at the heels of each. Others, propose to exterminate the whites, and let the blacks possess the land, alone, or in conjunction with discharged soldiers. All these schemes are worthy of their origin; and they flow from that peculiar mental organization, which, in other forms of development, send men to the mad-house. It results will be worse here, for when it appears to public appreciation, that all these schemes must fail, it will then be too late to save what will have been lost by this fatal digression. Slavery will not be abolished by this war; and our sacrifices of men and money will be in proportion to the extent to which that purpose is carried in its management.—Those who like the purpose, and intend to back it; may count themselves in for a war from which only death or wiser counsels can relieve them. A majority of our people will not willingly take any part in any war whose purpose is not the restoration of the old Union.

The following from the Louisville Journal is decidedly pungent and to the point. It says: "The Enquirer gives prominence and editorial commendation to the intemperate protest of the United States District Attorney at Key West against the military order requiring residents who have husbands, brothers, or sons in rebel employment, to remove to the rebel district.—Civ. Gazette.

"Surely there can be no such military order as that. It would be monstrous. A man or a woman may have several sons, part of them in the rebel service, and the others in the Federal service; and should he or she or both be banished to the South on account of the rebellious ones? Or should the loyal sons in the Federal employment be exiled to the South on account of the position of their disloyal brothers? Must whole families be driven off and compelled to cast their lots with the rebel population of the land?"

The Spy System.
Under Abolition rule we are fast falling into all the vilest, most repulsive and dangerous practices of despotism. A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, a full-blooded Abolitionist, of course, writes as follows:

"The time has come, and this is the place for committees of safety, whose business it shall be to watch spies and sympathizers. * * * Union leagues are well enough, but they are not, as at present organized, thorough enough. * * * In every township a committee of safety is needed. * * * Their duties would be those of voluntary aids to the Provost Marshals, to furnish lists, and keep watch of suspicious persons." &c.

To which the Cleveland Plain Dealer replies: "Listen to this Austrian spy! this fellow, who proposes a gang of sneaks, who will go prowling about people's bed rooms to hear suspicious talk; this Abolition Titus Oates, who proposes an organized gang of slimy hangers on in society. Let them organize their sneaking committees, and every honest citizen will provide himself with a good cowhide, and if he catches one of these whelps sneaking into his private apartments he will flay him out of his boots."

We publish this morning, from the New York Tribune, a recent article in reference to the arrests of runaway negroes under the laws of Kentucky. Major General Burnside's recent order on this subject makes this discussion of it by Mr. Grady somewhat interesting. The following is the law of Kentucky under which the negroes have been arrested, who are embraced in part by Major General Burnside's order:—Civ. Eng.

"AN ACT TO PREVENT CERTAIN NEGROES AND MULATTOS FROM MIGRATING TO OTHER STATES OR TERRITORIES."

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"SECTION 1. That it shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto claiming or pretending to be free under or by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 1st of January, 1863, declaring free slaves in certain States and parts of States, or any similar proclamation or order of the Government of the United States, or any officer or agent thereof, to migrate to or remain in this State.

"SEC. 2. Any negro or mulatto who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be arrested, dealt with, and disposed of as runaways, and the proceedings shall conform to the laws in existence at the time they are had in relation to runaway slaves.

"SEC. 3. The purchaser of any such negro or mulatto sold under any act or by virtue of such proceedings shall, by virtue of such purchase, acquire and have the same right to the same property in, and control over such negro or mulatto as masters have over their slaves under existing laws, subject to the provisions in relation to slaves sold as runaways, and shall in all respects be governed by the laws in relation to master and slave.

"SEC. 4. The purchase-money for such negro or mulatto shall not be paid into the public treasury until the right of redemption shall have expired or been finally determined by adjudication, in case the same shall be put in litigation, as provided in relation to slaves sold as runaways, and the Court shall have power to loan the same, in the same, in the mean time taking bond and good security for the same.

"SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of all peace officers to see that the provisions of this act are enforced.

"SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from its passage."

PREVENTIVE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The Utica Herald gives the following "preventive of hydrophobia; and while we do not advise any of our readers to allow the mandibles of any rabid animal to take hold upon them, we publish the recipe for those who may be as unfortunate as to be bitten by reckless specimens of the canine species. It is as follows: The bite should be "constantly bathed with hartshorn, and three or four doses diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The hartshorn decomposes, chemically, the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, who resided in Brazil for a short time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost immediately. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of a rattlesnake, with similar success. At this suggestion, an old friend and physician tried it in case of hydrophobia, and always with success.

Dr. Adam Clarke's Opinion on Political Preaching.

The great Methodist commentator and preacher, Adam Clarke, has left on record his opinion of political preaching, which we give in his own words:

"It was the lot of Mr. Clark to be associated at this time with two eminent men who unfortunately took opposite sides of this great political question;—one pleading for the lowest Republicanism, the other exhausting himself in maintaining the divine right of kings and regular governments to do what might seem right in their own eyes, the people at large having nothing to do with the laws but to obey them. His soul was grieved at this state of things; but he went calmly on his way preaching Christ crucified for the redemption of a lost world; and though his abilities were greatly inferior to those of his colleagues, his congregation was equal to theirs, and his words more abundantly useful. Political preachers never convert souls nor build up believers in this most holy faith; one may pique himself on his loyalty, the other on his liberty and popular notions of government; but in sight of the Great Head of the Church, the first is a sounding brass and the second a tinkling cymbal.

"When the preachers of the gospel become parties in party politics, religion mourns, the Church is unedified, political disputes agitate even the faithful of the land. Such preachers, no matter which side they take, are no longer messengers of glad tidings, but the seedsmen of confusion, and wasters of the heritage of Christ. Though Mr. Clarke had fully made up his mind on the politics of the day, and never swerved from his Whig principles, yet in the pulpit was nothing heard from him, but Christ crucified, and the salvation procured by his blood."—[Life of Dr. A. Clarke, vol. 1, page 160—161.]

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—Bulwer most eloquently says: "I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float but a moment upon its waves and then sink into nothingness?—Else, why is it that the glorious aspirations which ever leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and taken away from us, leaving the thousand 'streams' of our affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts?—We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean—and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

The Catholics have secured the passage of a bill by the Canadian Parliament by which the population of that faithful Upper Canada will have separate schools for the education of their children.

GRAIN, GROCERY,
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE,
Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash or WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call. June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. tugs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale June 19 By BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19 BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19 BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, h. b. barrels, quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER, June 19 BEN PHISTER.

TEA—very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19 BEN PHISTER.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19 BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES.—Star and Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low June 19 By BEN PHISTER.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by BEN PHISTER.

NEW CROP!
LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS.
JUST Received by 'ADAMS EXPRESS' direct from PHILADELPHIA, and for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, AT THEIR NEW DRUG STORE, Corner Second & Court Streets.

N. B. We would call SPECIAL ATTENTION to the FACT that we get our seeds direct from FIRST HANDS. The Public can therefore rely upon getting good seeds by giving us a call. S. & B. LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER and ALMANAC for 1863, for gratuitous distribution. Call and get one. March 19, 1863.

Flasks and Wine Bottles. QUART, PINT and HALF PINT FLASKS! BLACK WINES and RUBY HOCKS! For Sale by the Dozen or Box, by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. Second & Court Sts. mar 26

CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED! A FINE STOCK—for sale by J. H. RICHESON, mar 19

CUTTING BOXES! A NEW SUPPLY—just received and for sale mar 19 By JNO. H. RICHESON.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER, KEPT Constantly on hand and on tap, For sale by J. H. RICHESON, mar 19

GOLDEN SYRUP! EXTRA GOLDEN—For sale by J. H. RICHESON, mar 19

ALEX. POWER & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Lipuors, TOBACCO, CIGARS, Etc. Corner of Market and Third Streets, MAYSVILLE, KY. Cash paid for Wheat, Rye and Barley.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, Bbls. fresh, just received and for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON, 25 april 9

REMOVAL. GEORGE ARTHUR Baker & Confectioner AND DEALER IN Fruits, Nuts, Toys, FANCY GOODS, &c., Has removed his Stock of MULLINS & HUNT'S Old Stand, on SECOND STREET, Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all Mayville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices, June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market street.

CIDER VINEGAR. A Superior article of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, for sale april 2 By BEN PHISTER.

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF, A very superior article. For sale low by BEN PHISTER, mar 6

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!
BLUM & HECKINGER,
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,
Consisting of a thorough assortment of CASSIMERE SUITS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style. We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. HATS, SUITERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS. Give us a call and judge for yourselves. BLUM & HECKINGER, Nov. 6, 1862-ly. Mayville, Ky.

GODDARD HOUSE, CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Opposite Steamboat Landing, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress. THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

Stages leave daily for all points in the interior. Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD, CALL ON JACOBS & SON'S, AT THE Maysville Foundry! LEE HOUSE! MAYSVILLE, KY.

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets, Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, (June 19, 1862-ly)

SOLOMAN KINSLER, Watchmaker & Jeweler, (Opposite the Doniphan House.) SECOND STREET.

The undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold. WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction. nov. 27-ly

Rags! Rags! THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR RAGS, At the Eagle Office, by H. H. COX, Feb 5.

PHENIX Insurance Company OF BROOKLIN, NEW YORK. STEPHEN CROWELL, President. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000. Fire and Inl an Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent. Office, Union Coal & Oil Company. Jan 29, 1863-no 83-

J. K. SUMRALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. OFFICE—West-side of Court Street. Jan 15, 1863-ly

UNION COAL OIL, ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by BEN PHISTER.

Window Glass. A Large lot just received, comprising many LARGE and ODD SIZES! SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. Second & Court Sts.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED. 25 Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'd and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

U. S. MAIL LINE. Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet. THE FINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER. This fine Steamer was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade. J. H. PRATHER, Commander. LEW. MORRIS, Clerk. JOHN TERASHER, Assistants. ALEX. CALHOUN. Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock. M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock. A. P. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE. Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth. REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET. THE SPLENDID STEAMER Boston, Captain Wm. McCLAIN, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

REMOVAL! GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and LIBERAL TERMS. [Maysville, July 31, 1862.]

ROSS & COLVIN, HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING and PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch. June 19th, 1862.

When you arrive at Cincinnati, stop at the MADISON HOUSE, Main Street, between Front and Columbia. J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

Omnibuses leave the Depot, on the arrival of every train, to convey Passengers to this Hotel.

DENNISON HOUSE, Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore, CINCINNATI, OHIO. CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE, PROPRIETORS.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the traveling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE. Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SALE! PERSONS contemplating planting this Spring, would do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have a very choice selection of Fruit Trees that I can recommend with confidence. My entire stock is the work of my own raising, and can guarantee its correctness.

THOMAS BIGGER. At the Maysville Cemetery. Orders addressed to me at Maysville, will receive prompt attention.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE. We have arranged with Nat. Poyntz, for the sale of our stock of Seed Potatoes. They are selections made from the best varieties that now grow, are all white Fleshed and very productive, known as the Prince Albert, Cuzco, Copper Mine, Pink-Eye Rusty Coat, Garnet Chilli, White Fleshed Peach Blow.

Samples, as to size, of the above varieties will be on exhibition, at the Grain Store of E. B. POWELL, where NAT. POYNTZ can be found. All times. All orders to him by Mail, enclosing Cash, will be promptly attended to, and the delivery will commence on the first of March.

THOS. K. McCLAIN, JNO. B. POYNTZ. Maysville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1863-2m [Eagle copy 2 mos. and charge Bulletin]

E. C. PHISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST. MAYSVILLE, KY. August 14, 1862.

ROSS & ROSSER.

BULLETIN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT! SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, . KY.

Mercantile Work. BILLS OF LADING, BILL HEAD, CERTIFICATES, DRAY TICKETS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, DEEDS, RECEIPTS, REGISTERS, SHOW CARDS! AND BILLS IN COLORS

CHECKS, CARDS, HEADINGS, NOTES, ENVELOPES, CONTRACTS. SHOW BILLS, FOR Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS, HAND BILLS, INVITATIONS, BILLS OF FARE, POSTERS, LABELS, &c., SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES, CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES, MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS, CONSTITUTIONS, REPORTS, BRIEFS, &c.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS! We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work, Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

LOW PRICES! THE ATTENTION OF Business Men, Teachers, Committees, &c., Is respectfully directed to our Establishment, if they desire first-class work at low rates. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSSER.